

# SNOW STORM MARS INAUGURAL

## Great Crowds Which Had Gone to Washington to Witness Ceremonies Were Disappointed.

### Day Was One of Continuous Ovation to the New Chief Executive—Ex-President Roosevelt Leaves Capital City Immediately After Taft's Inauguration.

Washington.—William H. Taft, of Ohio, and James S. Sherman, of New York, were inaugurated at noon Thursday as president and vice-president of the United States. The ceremony of the inauguration was accomplished with all due formality and finality, but under most unusual conditions, owing to a terrific blizzard which swept over the national capital, paralyzing street traffic, destroying communication with the outside world and bringing dismay to the thousands of assembled visitors who had gathered in expectation of the usual spectacular demonstration.

The main change in the program was in the inaugural address, usually delivered from the east portico of the capitol, but pronounced by Taft in the senate chamber.

#### Same Simple Ceremony.

Mr. Taft's induction into office was the same simple ceremony devised in the early days of the republic. He swore to uphold and defend the constitution, to enforce all laws and to protect the republic against all enemies, both foreign and domestic.

The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller, who was officiating at such a ceremony for the last time in his notable career as the chief presiding officer of the country's highest court.

President Roosevelt, who had become again a private citizen of the United States when President Taft had kissed the Bible in consummation of his oath, was quick to congratulate his successor in office, being second to the chief justice in exercising that privilege.

Mr. Taft delivered his inaugural address in abbreviated form in the senate chamber.

#### Escorted to Carriage.

When Taft had concluded he was escorted to the waiting carriage outside the senate wing, and there was joined by Mrs. Taft and Vice-President Sherman and Mrs. Sherman for the return ride to the White House.

President Roosevelt walked out of the capitol amid a cheering throng, and, escorted by nearly 1,000 members of the New York county republican committee, was driven to the Union Station, several blocks away, and boarded a train for New York and Oyster Bay.

#### Sherman Takes Oath.

Taft's inauguration immediately followed that of Vice-President James S. Sherman, which was carried out in accordance with the original program. The distinguished company which gathered in the senate to witness the inauguration of the vice-president, and which afterward was to have been escorted to the immense inaugural stand on the east front of the capitol, simply remained in their places in the chamber to view the more impressive ceremonies attending the induction into office of the new chief executive of the nation.

President Roosevelt, arm in arm with President-elect Taft, entered the crowded senate chamber shortly after 12 o'clock.

#### Outburst of Applause.

The appearance of those two chief figures in the day's events was a signal for a spontaneous outbreak of applause on the floor and of cheers in the galleries.

Speaker Cannon entered the senate chamber at the head of the house of representatives and took a place on the presiding officer's bench by the side of Vice-President Fairbanks.

Prior to the entry of the members of the house and the distinguished invited guests, the senate had adopted a resolution of thanks to Mr. Fairbanks, who replied with a farewell address. He then administered to Mr. Sherman the brief oath of office prescribed by the constitution and turned over to him the presiding officer's gavel.

#### Swept by Blizzard.

Washington was swept by a blizzard early in the day, and although Taft insisted up to almost the last moment that his inauguration should be held in front of the capitol building, as planned, the committee on arrangements finally decided that the ceremonies should be held in the senate chamber.

Taft said he did not mind the snow and the wind in the least, but Senator Knox, in charge of the program, declared it would be unwise to subject the aged chief justice and the oldest members of the senate to the adverse weather conditions.

President Roosevelt and Taft were escorted to the capitol promptly at the hour set, their progress through the blinding snow being met with cheers from a thin fringe of hardy spectators who braved the elements and stood ankle deep in snow and slush along the distances of Pennsylvania avenue.

The presidential party entered the capitol building at 11 o'clock and were escorted to the president's room in the senate wing. Up to the time of leaving the White House, Taft had his heart set upon taking the oath of office in front of the multitude gathered on the capitol plaza.

#### Ceremonies Indoors.

After reaching the senate, however, the counsels of the older members of the senate prevailed and it was decided that the ceremonies, for the first time in a score or more of years, should be held indoors.

A wet, clinging snow, driven before a stinging northwest wind, fell throughout the night and wrought havoc with telephone and telegraph wires, completely cutting off the capital city from communication with the remainder of the country for many hours. Snow and slush filled the streets to the depth of a foot or more in places.

The wind thrashed many of the city's prettiest decorations to threads. The immense reviewing stands along the line of march were made well-nigh uninhabitable by the swirling snow.

#### Thousands Delayed.

Street car traffic was impeded to the extent of seriously delaying the arrival of thousands who had planned to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

President-elect and Mrs. Taft spent last night at the White House as the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. "I always knew it would be a cold day when I was made president of the United States," was the smiling remark of Taft, as he looked out of the White House windows on one of the prettiest winter pictures ever seen. The snow, clinging to trees and shrubbery, had transformed the White House grounds into a veritable fairyland of dazzling white and fantastic forms.

The parade planned for the afternoon was so curtailed as to spoil what promised to be one of the most splendid spectacles of marching men ever seen on Pennsylvania avenue.

Washington was filled with a record-breaking throng whose disappointment knew no bounds. Owners of reviewing stands and ticket speculators lost thousands of dollars.

#### Worst Storm in Years.

The storm—the worst Washington has known in ten years—followed weather which for a time Wednesday was suggestive of late April. Fog was followed by heavy showers and rising temperature. Thunder and lightning played about the city in the afternoon, and then with the coming night snow began to fall.

#### Roosevelt Says Good-Bye.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft left the White House at 10:10 on their journey to the capitol. As he came out of the front door, Roosevelt bade good-bye to the various officers and attendants who were gathered on the portico. Taft followed. The president was first to enter the carriage, taking the right-hand seat.

Taft followed and sat beside him. Senator Knox and Senator Lodge, of the committee on arrangements, also entered the carriage, which was drawn by four horses.

The two leading horses were unruly and kicked out of the traces, and for a time it seemed that the driver would lose control. Everything was straightened out, however, and the president and president-elect drove away amid the cheers of the White House attendants.

Officers of President Roosevelt's cabinet also took carriages from the White House to the capitol, being given places in line immediately following the presidential equipage.

Troop A, of Cleveland, the famous Black Horse cavalry of the Ohio National Guard, which has acted as escort to a number of presidents, performed a similar service Thursday. The large veterans' escort also provided for the march to the capitol was on hand promptly, in spite of the storm, and were loudly cheered by the crowds which began to gather along Pennsylvania avenue in the slush and snow after 10 o'clock. Mrs. Roosevelt was the last of the president's family to leave the White House.

#### Uses Taft Auto.

In the limousine automobile purchased for the Taft family Mrs. Roosevelt took her final departure from the White House at 11 a.m. She was accompanied by two other ladies and Capt. Archibald W. Butt, President Roosevelt's chief military aide. The auto car proceeded directly to the Union Station, where Mrs. Roosevelt awaited the arrival of her husband in the presidential suite of rooms.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt and party left Washington in a private car attached to the regular Pennsylvania railroad train leaving Washington at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

# PEOPLE MUST PAY

## FOR REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE AND INDIFFERENCE.

### Now It Is Proposed to Add War Taxes to the Internal Revenue Laws—Incompetency Enthroned in Washington.

Engaged in an apparently hopeless struggle to make both ends meet, the ways and means committee of the house of representatives is discussing the advisability of adding war taxes to the internal revenue laws. The deficit for the fiscal year is mounting rapidly and will expand from the present \$80,000,000 to \$130,000,000, or more, by the end of the fiscal year. The Dingley law has failed dismally as a revenue producer, and the hope of increase from a new tariff law is not only impossible, but there is the certain prospect that there will be a falling off in customs receipts as the result of the scheduled readjustment of duties.

Extravagance and indifference are the twin sins for whose commission the Republicans must pay the penalty of restoring war taxes in time of peace. It is a bitter dose. A duty on coffee and a duty on tea would be to pattern after the English system of raising money on articles not produced in the country. Their imposition would be to represent an indefensible mixture of the diametrically opposite English and American systems. It is a woeful comment on the protection system, which has been strained to the cracking point for the last 12 years, and is still unable to both protect and raise revenue at the same time.

With the cost of living at home oppressive and prosperity delaying its heralded return and still out of sight, it is doubtful whether the people will take kindly to a tax on their breakfast table. An increase of the tax on beer will cause little public concern, but the reappearance of the stamp taxes will place before the people the constant reminders that incompetency has been enthroned in Washington. The Democrats may heave a sigh of relief that they did not win last November. They have, at least, avoided a heritage of the kind that came to them in 1892, when they were made to suffer for the sins of their reckless predecessors.

#### People Demand to Be Heard.

We confess that we have never had much notion that a permanent tariff commission would be of superlative value in helping solve the tariff problem. But we must admit that the opposition of the American Protective Tariff league to the formation of a commission is a strong argument in its favor. The league opposes everything that will tend to rob the tariff of mystery into which only the high priests of the protection cult are fitted to enter. For the rest the plain people are to accept with awe and gratitude anything that this priesthood vouchsafes and be glad of paying the price of its exactions. All government, religion, education—whatever concerns men—was once similarly held as something about which there was to be no inquiry nor discussion, but only submission. But that day is passing, and the opponents of light on the tariff may rest assured that the time is at hand when the making of a tariff shall be a process carried forward in the open. The day has gone by when a few special agents of beneficiaries can dictate to the few leaders of the dominant party what "we" will accept and have it put through.—Indianapolis News.

#### The Protection Deficit.

In 1897, the Washington Post notes, the Republican ways and means committee was kept busy finding things to protect; now it has search warrants out to find things from which to raise revenue, the deficit from which will be \$130,000,000. The Post rejects the idea of taxing tea and coffee and also of increasing the tax on malt liquors. It goes on to say:

"The ways and means committee will play with fire when it brings in a stamp tax in time of peace. A bond sale for current expenses would be no more odious and it would be no answer to the public clamor it would incite to say it is necessary to resort to it. A stamp tax is a clog on business, a burden imposed on trade, but the inconvenience it would entail would make it far more repulsive than the cost of it would render it onerous. The stamp tax England imposed on the colonies was for a beggarly sum that either one of the thirteen could have paid without embarrassment, but it made a revolution and a war, and even in 1862, when it was resorted to to save the union, there were mutterings that turned to cursings."

#### Favor Capital, Not Labor.

Real tariff experts agree that a "downward" revision of the tariff will still yield to American labor all the protection necessary to sustain high wages as compared with the wage scale of European laborers. The high tariff standpatters are therefore not fighting to protect American labor, but to protect inflated capital.

# THINGS HARD TO BELIEVE.

## Peculiar State of Affairs in the Steel Trust Merger.

If the senate investigation results in nothing else, it has amply justified itself by the interesting glimpse into high finance which sundry of its witnesses have given the American public. That the steel trust should have hoodwinked a man of Theodore Roosevelt's keenness into believing that the sale of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to the trust was the only means of allaying the panic of 1907 is remarkable.

That the secretary of the treasury should have been hoodwinked into believing that the Trust Company of America could only be rescued by replacing less than \$500,000 of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock with five per cent. second mortgage steel trust bonds is also remarkable, when we remember that on October 23, 1907, Secretary Cortelyou ordered \$25,000,000 of United States funds to be deposited in New York banks, the steel trust crowd immediately offered to loan \$25,000,000 at ten per cent., and this was followed by the trust company's announcement that it had \$12,000,000 cash on hand.

We are asked to believe it was impossible to stay the panic except by this merger. Yet the Trust Company of America needed cash to pay its depositors, not bonds, and the only cash in the merger deal was not paid until December.

But the people's \$25,000,000 cash was available for loans to banks October 24. It would be interesting to know exactly from what sources the Trust Company of America secured \$12,000,000 over night, and why, with such a fund, it was necessary for the steel trust to absorb its only dangerous rival, unwillingly, but in the interest of saving the trust company and stopping the panic.

#### Result of Wasteful Spending.

Facing the growing deficit and increasing expenditures will not be a particularly cheerful attitude for the new administration. Since the close of the civil war there have been only ten years in which the expenditures of the government exceeded its revenues, and only two years in which the deficit equaled that of last year. In 1908 the net ordinary receipts of the government were \$599,895,763 and its net ordinary expenditures were \$659,552,125, making a deficit of \$59,656,362. This deficit will be nearly doubled during the current fiscal year. This situation is due to the growing extravagance of the government along with the imperial enlargement of its functions. For many years the ordinary expenditures of the government have been growing out of proportion to the growth of wealth and population. The net ordinary expenditures of the government increased from \$246,847,637 in 1880 to \$297,730,487 in 1890, to \$487,712,792 in 1900, and to \$659,552,125 in 1908. From 1880 to 1908 the net ordinary receipts of the government increased from \$360,782,293 to \$599,895,763. From 1901, the first year of the Roosevelt administration, to 1908, the expenditures increased from \$509,967,353 to \$659,552,125. And congress is still piling up expenses. Meanwhile the deficit grows and with all the talk about economy—talk, mind you—congress continues to make extravagant appropriations.

#### Trying to Corner Water.

The same organized greed which has already exploited the other natural resources of the country for personal gain is now doing its audacious and crafty best to secure control also of the water. To the myopic and indifferent public the idea of a few men getting control of the water supply and of drawing vast wealth from that control will sound like the foolish wall of a crack-brained sensationalist; it will arouse only a fatuous smile of ignorant contempt. But the readers of this magazine may have heard of the turbine water wheel; they know what is meant by the long-distance transmission of electric power; they are able to realize what it means to hand over, forever, as a free gift to a little coterie of men the absolute control of the incalculable power developed by the rivers and streams of the United States. And pray God—once they do understand the situation, they will not smile, but snarl. The congress of the United States and the legislatures of the various states are the danger points which must be constantly watched if the people are to be saved from spoliation.—Technical World.

#### All Prey on the People.

All tariff experts say that "protection" must be two-fold—protection to labor and protection to the capital that employs labor. In other words, as long as the American tariff retains the "protective" principle, it should be equalized to give both labor and capital their rightful proportions.

This is where the great cleavage exists between real values and paper values. Labor can not be inflated. Capital is inflated as far as it will bear inflation. Every one of the great American trusts is earning interest on inflated capital out of the people's necessities.

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